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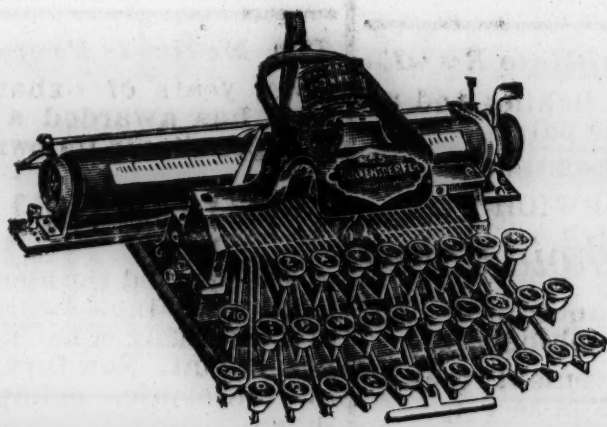
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California Medical Journal.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., MAY, 1900.

No. 5

La Grippe.

JOHN FEARN, M. D., OAKLAND, CAL.

IN this section we are again having experiences with *la grippe*. This disease, dignified now by a French name, is nothing more or less than the old-fashioned disease known formerly as influenza. It is true there are many variations with the disease. The disease itself may be more serious in many cases. And I am inclined to the opinion that in many cases there are serious sequelæ or after effects to-day that did not follow many years ago. It is true that in the old days depressants of the coal-tar series were not used as they are to-day, and I am more than half convinced that it is the careless use of these depressants which lays the foundation for so many cardiac and other troubles which follow in the train of *la grippe*. In examining patients suffering with chronic difficulties, how frequently we hear them say: "Doctor, I have had this difficulty ever since I had the *la grippe*." I am sure, from an experience extending through a number of epidemics, that if the disease is treated carefully, according to the methods of specific medication, it can be treated successfully, and we will

have little or no trouble with after sequelæ.

My first knowledge of this disease was gained more than forty years ago. I was a boy sitting at breakfast, when my father remarked: "*The hen-flew-out-of-the-window* is here again." Let me say that was the comic or vulgar name given to this disease in those days. Boy though I was, I noticed it closely, and my observations then and since lead me to agree with a definition given by a medical lexicographer of this country, who says:

INFLUENZA (Lat., an influence [thought to be due to the stars]). A contagious, epidemic, inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, accompanied by a muco-purulent discharge, fever and prostration. Popularly called by its French name, *la grippe*.

These conditions are nicely met by our special sedatives and tonics, together with rest in bed, the atmosphere being kept at a comfortable temperature, warm diluent drinks, warm sponge baths and good, nourishing, easily digested food.

But it is the variations that I have

before mentioned, and of which the lexicographer just quoted has nothing to say, which gives trouble to the patient and calls for the doctor's skill. Let us notice a few of these variations:

First, we will notice headache. In this disease I have seen all forms of headache. If it is the congestive type of headache—bright eyes, flushed face, contracted pupils—spec. gelsemium will control. If the pain is severe and the face not so flushed, a few comp. acetanilid powders, one every three hours will help. If the pain in the head is only present when coughing, and the head feels as though it would split open in the top, spec. macrotys will be successful.

A few days ago I had a case in which the pain was largely frontal. The other la grippe signs were fading, but this headache was terrible. There were very dark circles around the eyes, and there was evident congestion of the portal circulation, with constipation. About two quarts of hot water, containing one tablespoonful of salt, was passed slowly into the bowels and small doses of podophyllin and aloin were given by mouth. In this way the bowels were flushed, and the headache was gone.

Many of our cases here are complicated with lung troubles. In some cases the irritation is confined to the throat and upper portion of the bronchial tubes. There is an active congestion, as shown by the deep red of the mucous surfaces, and the cough is mostly without expectoration. In these cases the cold pack is applied snugly to the throat, and internally I prescribe

very small doses of spec. aconite in comp.syr. of horseradish (King's), giving teaspoonful doses every one or two hours, ordering the medicine to be swallowed very slowly. This, with me, has been a very pleasant and successful treatment.

Then we have the cases of deeper seated lung trouble, accompanied with severe cough and difficult breathing. In some of these cases we have an active inflammation of one or both lungs, and at times involvement of the pleura. Spec. ipecac meets the case where the trouble is deep seated, the cough very dry and troublesome, where there is but little expectoration and that little is mucous, often tinged with blood. If the temperature is exalted give with it the special sedative.

Spec. bryonia is in some cases called for, when the pain is sharp and cutting or tearing and lancinating. There is need for help, and it is wanted quickly. This remedy has been a very reliable one with me, and I may say that when I have had the specific indications it has never entirely failed me.

Spec. Asclepias Tub. —This is a remedy which is frequently called for: pulse is usually strong; pain is marked, especially on motion; secretions, except that of the skin, seem to need liquifying. Under the use of this remedy, combined with ipecac or one of the special sedatives, the pulse softens, the nervous symptoms are relieved, the pain leaves, and true lung secretion with resolution is established.

When the active congestion of the lungs is relieved, we find, in many cases, a free bronchorrea. To relieve

this profuse expectoration I find that spec. ptelea trifoliata, or Scudder's misturia alteranti, in small doses, tones up the bronchial surfaces and soon establishes convalescence.

A very uncomfortable condition often complicates this disease, and that is pain and soreness in the muscles, together with aching of the bones. The trouble seems to be of a rheumatoid character, and is frequently accompanied with considerable restlessness. The remedies that have done more for me in these cases than all others together are spec. macrotys and spec. pulsatilla.

In conclusion, there is another feature in this disease which is present in many cases. There is, as the patient begins to convalesce, a periodicity which in many cases cannot be called a malarial periodicity. The patient is bright in the early part of the day, but in the afternoon or evening he is worse in every way. This difficulty, I have

found again and again, yields promptly to a combination of

R Quinine sulph. grs. i
Prussiate of iron grs. ss
Capsicum grs. $\frac{1}{4}$

Give such a capsule as this three times a day, the last one about two hours before the commencement of the trouble. This not only wipes out the recurring trouble but, if continued for a week, it builds up and tends to restore the patient to a normal condition.

I have here sketched the conditions in la grippe which have been met and conquered by a few special remedies. I have had a large experience with this disease, many very serious cases, and under the treatment I have briefly outlined my cases have recovered *quickly, safely* and, I may say, *pleasantly*. I have no unpleasant sequelæ up to date, and I have not had to use alcoholic stimulants to overcome hurtful depression.

A Case of Antrum Trouble.

J. A. MILLER, D. D. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Professor of Dental Surgery, California Medical College.

[T is with some degree of reluctancy that I consented to the request of the managers of this valuable journal to place in its columns a case of antrum trouble that I referred to in a recent lecture before the Senior Class of the California Medical College.

In presenting the case to the class, I had more than a two-fold object in view: First, the necessity of a man or woman qualifying themselves in their profession, and the necessity for the

physician to consider the dental profession, and to impress upon them the value of a competent dentist, especially in antrum troubles, neurotic disturbances or any other abnormal conditions wherein there is a shadow of a chance for the teeth to be the exciting or the predisposing cause.

I further had in mind the possibility of using an artificial denture, where one existed, to good advantage, besides a few instructions in opening into and

treating the case. The obscurity of the early part of the case, together with the unnecessary loss of several teeth, long suffering and impaired health, demonstrate the results of a patient falling into the hands of an incompetent operator.

The case was presented to me in about this manner: The patient, after suffering for a time with a low-grade neuralgia in the left side of the face, consulted a dentist, who thought possibly the upper teeth on that side of the face might be causing the trouble, so proceeded to extract the upper molars and bicuspid, restoring them with artificial ones. This failed to give the desired relief, but the patient, thinking all had been done that could well be accomplished by modern surgery, reconciled himself to his fate and decided to endure his sufferings without complaint; but after a few years the development of a putrid discharge through the naris, with increased suffering, and being badly broken down in health, he sought the advice of a thoroughly competent physician, who readily diagnosed the case as antrum trouble, and immediately called a reputable dentist into the case, and their procedure was as follows:

First, they commenced a systematic treatment to restore the vitality and health of the patient; second, to open into the antrum, which is a painless operation and accomplished by the use of a small trephine (about 1-16th of an inch in diameter) rotated by means of the dental engine. The opening was made through the floor of the antrum, midway between the wisdom and cus-

pid teeth; the cavity was first cleansed with warm water containing a few drops of carbolic acid, using a slightly curved syringe point so as to enable them to wash down the walls by rotating the syringe slowly and with very little pressure; then they again washed the cavity with a 25 per cent solution of peroxide of hydrogen. Having thoroughly cleansed the cavity, the next step was to prepare a drainage tube, which was done by taking the dimensions of the opening, then making a gold tube of 22 K., 30 G. gold, such as dentists use for crowns; then a hole, corresponding to the one made in the antrum, was drilled through his denture. The requisite length for the tube was taken, the tube being allowed to extend just through the floor of the antrum. The tube was adjusted with the denture in position, waxed into place; then the denture and tube were carefully removed and invested in plaster of paris; the wax was then removed, rubber put in its place and vulcanized. This, when completed, made a perfect drainage that could be removed by the patient. He not being able to call at the office for regular treatment was instructed in the removal of the denture and tube, and the washing out of the antrum, and also how to keep the tube closed with absorbent cotton, which acted as an absorbent for a slight discharge, which continued for some time, and which kept the discharge out of the mouth.

Three months have now passed since the operation, and the dentist who assisted in the case, H. C. Bagley, M. D., D. D. S., of Santa Maria, Cal., informs

me that the patient possesses better health than he has for years. The discharge through the naris has abated, and there is every indication of a permanent cure being effected.

It should be said that the only treatment the case has received, outside of the daily cleansing with warm water containing a few drops of carbolic acid and peroxide of hydrogen, was wiping out the cavity with a weak solution of

iodine. The patient stated he first noticed the disturbance about ten years ago, and knows nothing of the cause; has no remembrance of receiving a blow on that side of the face, neither has he any knowledge of any bad teeth ever existing on that side, so the physician in charge feels justified in offering as an opinion that the penetration of either the molar or bicuspid was responsible for the trouble.

Two Interesting Reports.

G. W. HARVEY, M. D., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

I.---CARDUUS MARIANUS.

CARDUUS is a homeopathic remedy that eclectics should know more about. It comes as nearly being a specific for varicose veins as one could wish. It goes right after them in a purely business manner, and goes at once. It will do no good in the capillary sort of twisted veins seen in the surface of the skin on the limbs of both sexes so often, but in the true varicose veins of the knotted and twisted sort it will work like magic. The most marvelous cure that I ever witnessed with medicine is reported in the following:

Mr. T., miner, æt. 52, came to me in February, 1899; a very cadaverous looking subject, with a color much like the old fashioned oak tanned leather. He was unable to turn his head without the whole body following, and he said that it was often that way for six weeks at a time before it went into some other joint. It also shifted to the hip, knees, sacro-lumbar, shoulders, wrists and finger joints for a few days or weeks, as the case might be. There

was a constant gastralgia, with distended stomach and gas-filled intestines, while the heart kept up a more or less constant palpitation. Nothing that he could get to eat agreed with him, and he was slowly starving to death, because he vomited every thing he ate before it digested. Added to these were constipation, scant urine and engorged liver. From the symptoms presented it seemed that he had every disease under the sun except "*chronic digestion.*"

He had been treated by the best talent to be had, and after running the gauntlet of pills, tonics, cholagogues, stomachics, kidney and heart remedies of some dozen or more doctors, and no end of patent medicines, he gave up in despair, but not until after the M. D.'s had pronounced him incurable. He came to me a thoroughly discouraged wreck, doomed to suffer without hope, and simply awaiting his turn with the sexton.

In looking the case over, I noticed

that there were very many and very large varicose veins upon the calves and thighs. Some of them were as large as your thumb and as hard as a twisted manilla rope. You could easily feel them through the thickest clothing. He accounted for them by saying that they must have been caused by the terrible cramps which he had almost every night of his life, especially if he walked or worked during the day enough to cause the least fatigue.

It was this condition of varicosity that caused me to select centaurea. I gave him but very little hope, but the selection proved to be a most happy one, for improvement was marked from the first week.

The stomach, heart and rheumatism seemed alike to yield to its influence, and within a week he was eating better, his heart was troubling him much less and the rheumatism was letting up nicely. The gastralgia disappeared slowly; his color began to fade out into a Caucasian look, and the cramps in the limbs ceased entirely after some two or three weeks' medication, but later on returned in force.

In three months he went to work,

after being an invalid for upwards of fifteen years, and is still at it. The most remarkable thing about this case is that the immense varicose veins have entirely disappeared, and the legs, instead of looking like a tangled and knotted piece of cordage, are as smooth, soft and healthy in appearance as though there never had been a varicose deformity.

He began with a five-drop dose three times a day and gradually increased to fifteen drops. The severe cramps in the calves and thighs at night, which seemed cured at first but finally returned, were cured completely, so far as appearances at present go, with tr. copper—ten drops in four ounces of water and a teaspoonful four times a day. I believe them to be cured from the fact that he can work all day and walk fourteen or fifteen miles easily without the slightest manifestation of one in all the night following. He has several times worked in the dripping mine until completely saturated from head to foot, so far as clothing goes, but has had no signs of rheumatism or cramps down to the time of the present writing.

II.---CATARACT AND EUPHRASIA.

The more I study the action of remedies in the human economy the more firmly I am convinced that medicines do not act upon the organs or tissues of the body themselves, but upon the nerve centers which control the trophic and eliminative activities of the tissues and organs of our bodies. If this be so we can reason farther ahead than we otherwise could, for once knowing

that a certain remedy acts upon the nerve center governing some organ, we will be the more likely to try it in other cases than those which we know it to a specific. It was this very idea that led me to try euphrasia and bryonia in cataract.

Mrs. J. came to me with a cataract some six weeks ago. The sight had been slowly growing dimmer, until she could

barely distinguish light, and that was all. I at once thought of cineraria, but not having any I determined to try bryonia and euphrasia, for I knew that they both acted upon the eye in a most remarkable manner in some instances. I put her up a four-ounce mixture and also a dram vial of collyrium containing euphrasia only, with directions for use, and told her to report in one week. Her first report was that she could feel a great improvement, for she could distinguish light easily. In five weeks' time she could see quite well, and at this writing talks of laying aside her glasses for the well eye, and says that she can see almost as well as ever, and this in a woman of more than fifty years of age.

My second and last case is a woman

of nearly seventy, bent almost double and severely afflicted with palsy. The cataract in her case was not so far advanced as in the first case, but she could scarcely distinguish objects between herself and the light with the affected eye. In just one week's time she could see quite plainly out of one corner of the affected eye, since which time I have had no further report from her, as I gave her a month's supply of medicine.

These remedies may or may not prove to be a specific in these troublesome eye disorders, but I sincerely hope that every Eclectic will give them a trial, when opportunity offers, in order to test them thoroughly and prove whether or not we can cure cataract by internal medication.

Comparative Therapeutics.

O. S. LAWS, A. B., M. D., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THERE are several schools of the healing art, now a-days, and they are still growing in number. I claim to be a representative member of one school, and shall proceed to tell you which one and some reasons for the choice I have made.

I am a member of the great Brotherhood of Eclectics, a brotherhood that stands for free and liberal thought and speech, not only on medical lines, but all other lines. In some respects we are *medical protestants*. We protest against the assumptions and arrogance of one school in its endeavors to crush out competition by law—a sort of church and state law—instead of by meritorious clinical work among the

sick, the lame, the deaf, the dumb and blind.

I am an Eclectic because Eclecticism is of American origin, has American independence of thought, American vigor of research and all the staying qualities of America, and bent on *expansion*.

Again, I rejoice to know, by long observation, that Eclectic therapeutics, in the field of general practice, so far exceeds that of any other school that the death rate in our practice scarcely exceeds one-tenth of the death rate in other schools. And as people employ a doctor because they prefer life to death, as a rule, they will get the one that gives the best clinical results, when they know the facts. Hence, we should

bring out the facts, and in some way get them known to the public.

I would favor the word "Eclectic" on our cards and signs were it not for the fact that the people nearly all suppose the word "Eclectic" is equivalent to "electric," and conclude that an Eclectic doctor treats people with electricity. It would be wisdom in some way to get the public thoroughly informed of the Electric school and its advanced liberation of the fogs and traditions of the "dark ages." Eclecticism is something taught in a school that sends forth graduates, who form an alumni—a brotherhood—who go forth to teach and practice the distinctive principles that characterize the school.

If the school is worthy of the name of a school it surely is a *proper* name, and every son and daughter sent out as a representative is entitled to the same. The word "Eclectic," as applied to medicine and medical men, is vast in significance and stalwart in its proportions. It takes in the little "eclectic" as a turkey would a gnat. All doctors of all schools are eclectics, for they have their favorite remedies selected from the materials in their own school, according to their individual judgment. In that sense I also am an "eclectic;" but when we come to speak of the great and growing brotherhood, we have a proper name that is immense in meaning and would require a volume to properly define it, such as has been written by one of our eastern Eclectics and to be published soon.

I hold no ill will towards other schools, but if we have a theory and practice, founded on different principles

worthy of a different name, different schools, books and journals, we should be ready and willing to show the reasons for so doing. This can be done to some extent, and in a very practical way, by what I term comparative therapeutics.

In every community we find invalids that belong to the class of incurables. Some are thus in spite of all human effort. But modern medical science has so far been developed by Eclectics that the incurable class is greatly diminished. My two previous papers contained examples in that line. Many more could be given of various ailments and dates in the past—no less than three in the first year of my practice, electricity being the chief remedy. That was quite a novelty those days, even in our medical colleges. The result was, that when I reported a case of eclampsia cured by electricity, in my second year, the *Electric Medical Journal* refused to publish it, showing that our school had some of the foggy spirit also. I had learned the use of electricity elsewhere.

My notions of Eclecticism are that it includes all medical truth so far as known, and is looking for more, and is ready to give due credit to whom credit it due for all that we have. If any are otherwise minded, surely they are at liberty so to be. I hope to illustrate this comparative question in a different way soon.

AT HAND.—Bill: These automobile ambulances will be just the thing.

Jill: How so?

"Why, when they run over a fellow they'll be right there."—*Ex.*

Remarks Concerning Effects of Vaccination Which I Have Witnessed but Have Never Seen Recorded.

G. P. BISSELL, M. D., WOODS, OREGON.

A FEW years ago some three or four cases of smallpox occurred in Cedarville, Cal., where I was residing. The outbreak of the disease in that locality was traced to a pair of knit woolen gloves which a man had worn from Chicago and which were curiously examined.

Of course, having smallpox in the vicinity, the neighborhood went wild on vaccination. Bone points, charged with lymph from the cow, were procured and used efficiently. I noticed that the disturbance to the system was much greater in those patients whereon those points were used than that caused by the humanized virus after going but once through the human system: the fever was higher and the parts contiguous to the wound swelled much more. But in every instance the vesicle ran the orthodox course.

It is other symptoms which occurred in some cases that I want to describe; symptoms that I have never seen recorded. In several instances the whole surface of the body was covered with fine, small vesicles about as large as the head of a pin, which continued two or three days. In one family of five all were so affected. In other families one or two might be. Medicine seemed to ameliorate the eruption but not to cut it short, precisely as medicine ameliorated the fever and inflammation attending on the vaccination where this eruption was not present. But in no case did medicine seem to have effect

on the specific quality of the vaccine poison.

The above tells the story of those symptoms I had never seen described. In one case there was a phenomenon following the vaccination which was wholly unlooked for. My attention had been called to a boy who had a persistent skin disease—eczema, if I remember rightly. He was about twelve years old, and had been troubled several years. He was vaccinated with humanized virus, which ran a typical course, but after this he was free from his former skin trouble for more than a year that I had opportunity to observe him.

Is it a fact that vaccination does profoundly modify the system otherwise than as a prophylactic against smallpox, as some antivaccinationists so vociferously allege?

He's Been There.

A number of our readers can no doubt echo the following refrain, prepared by Dr. Hart during his convalescence:

A pain in the spine and a headache,
A cold till you scarcely can think,
Your nerves with the edges all ragged,
And the whole world as sable as ink.
Oh, what makes this life not worth living,
And the soul in despondency dip?
Alas and alack!
You are bound to the rack,
For you're right in the swim with the grip.

—*Doctor's Factotum.*

Higher Evolution.

M. H. LOGAN, PH. G., M. D., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Professor of Chemistry, California Medical College.

AFTER physical evolution, including anatomy and physiology, we come to mental, moral and psychic evolution. In fact, coincident with physical evolution there develops parallel with it a conscious state. This conscious, or sub-conscious condition is so intimately related to its physical form as to be inseparable from it.

The first element of the conscious state is a latent or developed desire for self-preservation. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." This includes all of those functions necessary to the carrying out of this desire, such as assimilation, nutrition, etc. So universal is this desire that it is strongly exhibited in the inorganic world, where all mineral substances tend to preserve in their original condition, or revert to it if disturbed. This tendency to preserve in originals is so universal that all higher types tend strongly to revert to it; for example, observe that all organic bodies will return to their original inorganic state if left to themselves after death. We see examples of atavism in all higher life, examples of which are numerous and striking, in all moral and religious societies.

Self preservation may almost be called a fundamental property of matter. Nowhere is this better exhibited than in the lower animals. Following close on this are the two conditions of acquirement and aggressiveness, including combativeness. The next more nearly related condition is the desire

for offspring. The function of reproduction is so strongly developed that it exists in the lowest forms of organic life. When a conscious desire for offspring is conceived, then we must admit a latent form of faith, hope and love, the highest forms of moral development possible to conceive.

These are prophesied in the embryo of every living being. In the lungs of a mammal embryo there is a prophesy of air to breathe; likewise, embryonic wings of birds prophesy air in which to fly; feet forms are in anticipation of earth upon which to walk; so with hands to feel; embryonic fins prophesy a watery environment for the fish; mouth, teeth and alimentary canal tell of future food to eat; eyes and ears to see and hear. In fact, a prophesy must be fulfilled for every embryonic organ, for the proper conditions await it.

As animal life progresses, a sort of communism is formed, and flocks will follow the "bell-wether." and defend and protect themselves against all comers, and will become aggressive when necessity requires. In this we see the first principle of altruism, that high, ideal state to which human kind have occasionally approached but never attained.

In the lowest known form of human life, we find the Bushmen of South Africa and Australia, those belated beings belonging to a primitive race and age, still living where nature herself seems in many ways in a primitive

condition. These beings, in some ways lower than the anthropoid ape, show no discoverable moral sense and are incapable of cultivation. They live and die on the same moral and physical plane of the brute, if not lower. The only known difference from the lower animal is that they can bear offspring with higher human types. It is an open question if they cannot produce offspring with the higher ape family—the veritable “missing link.” When a sense of individuality and responsibility is once developed in the human breast, the balance is easy to come.

All these so-called virtues in animals are called instincts. Thus far they are the same in human kind. The human infant is vastly more helpless than the animal offspring of the same age. At the dawn of reason in human kind the animal has progressed to maturity and perhaps in the last stages of decline.

In the embryo of every living thing there is a preparation for all its future terrestrial life. It is now universally admitted that the evolution of the whole animal kingdom has reached its climax in man, and in this highest conception of perfection man is the acme. And shall evolution cease here? You can see that there has been a preliminary conscious evolution paralleling in a retarded degree the physical.

Within the embryo we see the prophesy which bears its fruitage to our human vision, and all the promises are perfectly fulfilled. So in every human bosom there is an embryonic prophesy of a future life. As material prophesies have been and are being momentarily fulfilled, there seems no reason why

spiritual ones may not be equally as well, if not better, fulfilled. This promise of something to come hereafter—this universal desire—takes form in the American Indian in his happy hunting ground; in the Hindoo faith by absorption into the universal spirit, Nirvana; with the ancient Greek in his Elysian fields; and with the modern Christian a mixed conception of gates of pearl and streets of gold and a great white throne in a New Jerusalem. So every nation has the highest conception of which it is capable.

I believe with Le Conte that the conscious principle of all animals was developed out of the physical and chemical forces of nature, as I have before stated in the development of the monera, and that when the human species became capable of abstract thought, at that moment and not sooner, the human soul was made possible, and that by a long period of progressive development it became immortal. According to this, you will see that not only the human body but also the immortal soul is the product of evolution, and that the soul is developed *ab intra* and not *ab extra*.

According to the theory of vibrations, as before explained, the Universal Divine Energy is the omniscient, omnipresent, omnipotent ether which pervades eternity and from which every thing is precipitated. We may thus conceive that the Divine Nature, call it what you may, has developed human immortality through the agency of evolution, and that this immortality is a matter of acquired growth and development out of the *spiritus animas*,

and that evolution is the divine method by which immortality is consummated.

By heredity and adaptation we have developed our bodies, and by the same supreme agency we shall acquire our souls, and through the soul that immortality which is our inevitable and eternal inheritance. In that light we are in the hands of Destiny. That period of physical evolution from microbe to man is but an incident on the eternal way. The rapidity and perfection of our soul development lays partly in our power, yet we can scarcely go faster than the race, and if we should hasten we must carry the race with us. For the proper development of the mind

the body must be developed accordingly, and at present the shortest road to the human heart, and by that I mean sympathies, is through the stomach, which, otherwise, means good health. You cannot expect a pure soul in a rotten, corrupt body. To evolve an immortal soul we must prepare a clean, pure body capable of containing it. By preservation, protection and improvement of the body the soul is likewise improved. A broken, leaky, damaged or rusty vessel will scarcely retain a pure volatile liquid; no more can such a body contain a perfect mind upon which to develop an immortal soul.

What Can It Be?

M. L. DOOM, M. D., TACOMA, WASH.

I HAVE a case to report, and if not told in an attractive manner it has at least the distinction of being rare, if not unique, on this coast.

On February 1, 1900, there called at my office a man, recently from Illinois, single, about thirty-five years of age, six feet three inches in height, lank and lean, who had over-indulged sexually and was suffering from chronic gonorrhea, stricture, rheumatism, orchitis, epididymitis, cystitis, hemorrhoids and nasal catarrh, with a few other minor ailments.

Have been treating him with general faradism, internal galvanism and static *ad lib.*, internally pichi, uratropine, saw palmetto, etc. The bladder was washed with every solution "said to be good in such cases," injected into the bladder eurentropine, aristol and petrolatum

mixtures. The hemorrhoids were injected with five M each of thuja, glycerine and water every fourth day, which will cure most cases, with no loss of time from business and but little pain.

The strangest part of this case happened while washing the bladder last week when a worm seven inches long, with round, white body about the size of a large aspirating needle, head of a yellowish tinge, eyes red and prominent and a mouth large and shaped much like that of a lizard or snake, passed through the catheter. The body motion continued for about a minute after its passage, and was much like that of an angle-worm. Next day another parasite was discharged, measuring five inches, but dead, since which time many fragments have been dis-

charged. All the symptoms have improved since the discharge of the first parasite, and all the other complications are well under control.

Now, to be brief and candid, I do not know just where I am at. What are these worms? Where did they

come from, and how did they gain entrance to the bladder?

Can it be possible that they are that Oriental parasite, the bilharzia hæmatobia? I am anxiously awaiting information from someone better informed on the subject of entozoa.

Antiseptics in Diphtheria.

CHAS. CLARK, M. D., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Lecturer on Morbid Histology and Bacteriology, California Medical College.

IT is with some hesitation I attempt to write upon a disease that has received the attention of many of the ablest members of our profession, but believing that some good may come from even a modest experience, I will outline a treatment which was eminently satisfactory in several cases.

I think I may safely assume that the majority of the profession recognize in diphtheria a systemic poisoning from the absorption of toxic substances, which are the result of the vital activity of a specific bacteria, growing upon, or in, some of the mucous membranes of the body.

The Klebs-Löffler bacillus is the specific organism, but commonly has associated with it a streptococcus.

The germs do not ordinarily gain entrance to the general blood or lymph channels or the tissues of the body, and general distribution of them would be a rare accident.

Suppuration of the glands adjacent to diphtheritic patches is not due to the bacillus, but to its associated streptococcus.

The pathological changes in the tissues, then, are the result of the action

of the toxins upon the cells of the various tissues, and not due to the presence of the bacteria themselves in the tissues.

Taking the above facts into consideration, it stands to reason that could we but absolutely destroy the bacteria growing upon and in the membranes, we could stop the further elaboration and absorption of the toxins.

Unfortunately, however, many of the germs are so deeply imbedded in the mucous membranes that our local applications do not always reach them. For the same reason the application of caustics does no good, but rather harm, because they destroy the integrity of surrounding healthy membrane, which is immediately invaded by the bacteria.

We can, however, render the local conditions unfavorable to the rapid growth of the germs, thereby limiting the quantity of toxins elaborated, by the local use of mild and but slightly irritating antiseptics.

For this purpose I have been in the habit of using a spray composed of hydrogen peroxide, listerine, and spec. M. echinacea, in the proportion of one ounce of the peroxide, a half ounce and

two drachms respectively of the two latter, to four ounces of water.

The peroxide hastens the disintegration of the pseudo-membranes, and thus brings the other antiseptics in better contact with the germs.

As there has necessarily been some absorption of toxines, and such absorption is likely to continue in greater or less degree, some agent that would either destroy the toxines or else so stimulate the cells as to enable them to resist their deleterious action would be a desideratum.

Echinacea, as most Eclectic practi-

tioners have found from experience, meets just such requirements, and has been the one drug personally relied upon to overcome the systemic effects of the toxines.

As to just in what manner the effect is produced I am unable to say, but it is a demonstrable fact that this drug does exert a beneficial effect in all septic conditions.

Of course, while relying on echinacea, other drugs have been administered as were specifically indicated, phytolacca, small doses of aconite, apocynum, etc.

Night Blindness.

BRODNAX, La., Feb. 7, 1900.—*Dear Doctor:* On page 101, February *Journal*, I note some remarks about "night blindness" and supposed cause, *i. e.*, intense light, natural or artificial. Two cases of this trouble have come under my observation that were congenital—born in that condition. One was noticed by its mother when the child began to walk. The other told me he could not remember when he first noticed the defect, but it must have been about his third year. I had the curiosity to examine the eyes by reflection, and found no defect in the retina. Neither of them could see even by moonlight. It seems to me it would be better to go back beyond the cause assigned by the writer, to a natural defect in the sensitiveness of the nerves serving the retina, not pigmentation. I would like to ask in the case of the horse said to be "moon blind," who will jump the shadow of a dead tree

across a road as if it were the dead tree itself, if the trouble is not of similar character. These horses, of whom I have seen three, seem not to have any apparent defect in the surface of the retina. They are not good night travelers, preferring to go in a walk or a slow trot, while in the day they are as fast as any other. Some good fellow might reply, "Why don't you ask a horse doctor?" Perhaps, but comparative anatomy is a very interesting study, and vivisectionists seem to see some value by comparative study of the two.

I will add that in the two cases of the men, no treatment seemed to be of any use either internally or by glasses, but they could read by candle or lamp light without glasses till past forty. The solution of the reason would be interesting. B. H. BRODNAX, M. D.

In night blindness there are so many conditions which will cause it that no

one can be assigned as a cause for all cases. There is no question but that the disease is sometimes congenital, but it is often a result of functional disturbances, or of organic changes, either internal or external, affecting the eye.

In xerosis of the conjunctiva, night blindness is one of the symptoms dwelt upon by all writers; not that this disease produces night blindness in itself, but the malnutrition of the eyeball producing xerosis would naturally affect the retina as well.

Pigmentary retinitis, exudative chorioiditis, as well as other diseases of these two tunics of the eye, will produce night blindness. In congenital or idiopathic cases there will be no change in the appearance of the eye, either microscopic or by the use of the ophthalmoscope, the defect being somewhere either in the light-perceiving or light-conducting apparatus, without any abnormal appearance on examination. The amount of stimulation required in order to carry visual impressions from the retina to the brain is lacking, except in good illumination, and these cases, as a rule, are never benefitted by any method of treatment.

In the acquired form, this, however, is not usually the case. We all know that any powerful perfume, as musk, will destroy the sense of smell for quite a time, and it is only reasonable to suppose that an excessive amount of light entering the eye would produce over stimulation of the retina, producing retinal or nerve fatigue, which would eventually have the same effect

on visual acuity with diminished stimulation that is found in cases of over-exertion of the muscular system, viz., prostration. In the acquired or functional form, rest and proper care will result in recovery.—*Eclectic Medical Journal*.

Reduced Rates to the National Eclectic Medical Association.

A REDUCTION of fare and one-third on the certificate plan, has been secured for those attending the meeting of the National Eclectic Medical Association at Atlantic City, N. J., on June 19th to 21st.

The following directions are submitted for your guidance:

Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be secured within three days (exclusive of Sunday) prior to and during the first three days of the meeting. The advertised dates of the meeting are from June 19th to 21st, consequently you can obtain your ticket not earlier than June 15th nor later than June 21st. Be sure that when you purchase your going ticket you request a certificate. *Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.*

Present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least thirty minutes before departure of the train.

Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your station you will find out whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not, the agent will inform you at what station they can be obtained. You can purchase a local ticket thence, and there take up

a certificate and through ticket to the place of meeting.

On your arrival at the meeting, present your certificate to Dr. E. Lee Standlee, the undersigned and Corresponding Secretary of the Association.

It has been arranged that the special agent of the Trunk Line Association will be present to validate certificates on June 21st. After the special agent has left, you cannot have your certificate validated for the reduction returning.

So as to prevent disappointment, it must be understood that the reduction on the return journey is not guaranteed but is contingent on an attendance of not less than one hundred persons holding certificates obtained from ticket agents at starting points, showing the payment of full first class fare of not less than 75 cents on the going journey; provided, however, that if the certificates presented fall short of the required minimum, and it shall appear that round trip tickets are held in lieu of certificates, they shall be reckoned in arriving at the minimum.

If the necessary minimum is in attendance, and your certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled, up to June 25th, to a continuous passage ticket to your destination by the route you made the going journey, at one-third of the limited fare.

E. LEE STANDLEE, M. D.,
Corresponding Secretary.

Cor. 23d and University Sts., St. Louis.

"After to-morrow, Mrs. G., I will call no more."

"Thanks, doctor; then I am out of danger."

Didn't Keep It.

"Well, Mr. Slickers," said the doctor to a patient he had not seen the day before, "how are you getting along?"

"Nearly starving to death."

"Why, didn't you have the oysters?"

"No; I could not get them the way you said, and I was afraid it would be dangerous to eat them any other way."

"Why, that's odd. Couldn't you get stewed oysters easily? I told you you could eat stewed oysters with impunity."

"That's just it. I could get the stewed oysters easy enough, but I sent to all the restaurants in the neighborhood for the impunity, and the blamed fools said they never had such a thing on the bill of fare."—*N. Y. World.*

Doctor—Your husband's case is a serious one, Mrs. Moriarity. I'm afraid there is a foreign substance in his oesophagus.

Mrs. Moriarity—Furrin, is it? Be-dad, an' Oi'm not surprised, sorr; for many's the toime Oi've warned him ag'inst atin thim Dutch sausages that he's so fond of.—*Ex.*

Physician (with ear to patient's chest) There is a curious swelling over the region of the heart, sir, that must be reduced at once.

Patient (anxiously)—That swelling is my pocketbook, doctor. Please do not reduce it too much.—*Our Dumb Animals, Boston.*

The JOURNAL is indispensable to every practising physician on the Coast.

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—o—o—
This preparation contains all the active medicinal constituents of *Passiflora Incarnata* in concentrated form, and is the result of an extended investigation in our Laboratory. It is the most eligible form for exhibiting the valuable properties of the drug, since from it we have succeeded in eliminating the inert principles unvariably present in ordinary preparations of the market.

Testimonials re. Cordial Pas-carnata.

Spasm in Children. Nervousness and insomnia.

Dr. McAdow reports: I have prescribed the Cordial Pas-carnata in several cases of threatened spasm in small children. In my hands it has proven a splendid remedy. In a case of nervousness and insomnia in an old lady, a few doses acted like a charm.

In uraemic convulsions.

Dr. C. P. Hockett writes: Cordial Pas-carnata proved a boon to me in a case of uraemic convulsions.

Insomnia from physical exhaustion.

Dr. Samuel C. Smith states: Your advertisement in the Medical Mirror for November, page 26, and referring to Cordial Pas-carnata excites in me wonder that a preparation of this wide-spread usefulness has not been introduced to the medical profession before this. The therapeutic properties of the drug have been known to me for several years. It is first, a nerve sedative; second, a nerve tonic; a classification which, though strange, is nevertheless true. It is undoubtedly a hypnotic and acts as such in insomnia arising from physical exhaustion.

Teething children.

Dr. G. Spiegel writes: Your agent visited my office and, among other preparations, recommended to me your Cordial Pas-carnata. A patient was announced. A baby was brought in crying from restlessness and from teething. Here, I thought to myself, was an opportunity to try the Cordial Pas-carnata. I asked your agent for a sample, administered it on the spot with almost immediate beneficial results.

Sleeplessness of heart disease.

Dr. H. Neal writes: A few days ago your agent kindly left me a sample of Cordial Pas-carnata. I have used this in a case of sleeplessness of heart disease in which other remedies produced no effect. The cordial Pas-carnata brought such happy results that I shall continue to use it wherever indicated.

Insomnia of nervous temperaments.

The following personal letter, the original of which is on file in our office, is valuable testimony: "I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th, also the box of Cordial Pas-carnata recently ordered, for the prompt shipment of which you will kindly accept my most sincere thanks. Your Cordial Pas-carnata has become a household necessity with both my wife and myself. We are both of a nervous temperament and troubled with insomnia, and up to date I have been unable to find anything that will equal the Cordial Pas-carnata in the treatment of the above trouble."

Nervous irritation in women and children.

Dr. Jas. R. Dickens writes: "Your agent left with me a sample of your Cordial Pas-carnata, a preparation entirely new to our physicians. Its use thus far has not been extended, but as a remedy for allaying nervous irritation, especially in women as well as for teething children, I find the Cordial meets a want in my practice which I have long desired to fill.

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POSITIVE THERAPEUTIC RESULTS, following correct dosage, can only be obtained by the use of fluid medicines, in which the standard of strength

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with each separate and distinct drug and where the quality of material is beyond question.

Normal Tinctures—a line of preparations introduced by this company—are so called because we take as a unit of strength the drug, the chemical or the proximate principle of quality or purity ascertained by careful tests and analysis.

To these advantages we add the skill which comes from more than a half century of experience, aided by facilities which are enjoyed only by those manufacturers whose position before the Profession, on account of the high character of their products, warrants them in maintaining the highest standard of excellence.

Normal Tinctures are Alcoholic Solutions of active principles. Green, fresh or recently dried drugs of our Vegetable Materia Medica are used wherever the process of drying injures the medicinal properties. The uncertainty which attends the use of so many Fluid Extracts is avoided in the use of Normal Tinctures. The medicines are pleasant, the patient is pleased and professional success is assured by their use.

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A Review and Digest *MEDICINE and SURGERY.*

Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Dr. S. Case Jones (*Journal of Tuberculosis*, January) concludes a paper as follows:

For the proper restriction of bovine tuberculosis in a State or province, we would recommend legislation under the following general divisions:

1. Provide means by proper laws of giving State or provincial boards of health the authority to investigate concerning the existence and cause of tuberculosis in cattle, and the danger to public health therefrom, giving such boards the power to apply the tuberculin test to any animals in the State for the purpose of diagnosis, or of quarantining all tuberculous cattle, or causing their destruction.

2. Extend the power of the State Board of Health to local boards of health, in trusting them to pass local ordinances requiring that any milk or dairy products sold or offered for sale in any municipality shall be from herds that have been examined or tuberculin tested by a competent veterinary having authority from the State Board of Health, who shall certify that the herd supplying the milk or dairy product is free from all disease.

3. Make a law to prevent the importation into the State of any cattle for dairy or breeding purposes until they have passed the tuberculin test.

4. Require by law the slaughter of all fat or beef cattle which are sold or used for food at a public abattoir, and

under competent State inspection, both ante and post mortem, putting a tag on each carcass or quarter of carcass, setting forth the date of inspection and slaughter, the quality of meat and the name and number of the inspector. The said abattoir inspectors to be licensed by the State Board of Health.

Post-operative treatment of patients consists in a "do-nothing" policy; any interference with the wound for several hours or days after the operation is meddlesome and invites infection. The surgeon should be governed by the temperature, as exhibited on the chart by the nurse, taken from the patient as near the field of operation as possible; and from this thermal manifestation he can easily calculate as to the condition of the wound, and should not interfere, unless the temperature indicates a septic condition.—*Electric Medical Journal*.

Dr. Bruce of Chicago, in the *Journal of Orifical Surgery*, recommends the use of the hot pack in cases of jaundice due to obstruction of the bile ducts.

Germicide for the Gonococcus.

The latest thing which is vouched for as a sure destroyer of the gonococcus is picric acid. It is claimed by those who have used this method that it exerts almost specific action in chronic urethritis. In using the remedy a solution of from 1 to 2 per cent is employed, and is always used by instillation. The soft or hard catheter is introduced into the urethra as far as the cut-off muscle, and the injection is

slowly made until the fluid flows from the anterior urethra. It is claimed that many cases have yielded to this treatment that have resisted protargol, nitrate of silver and permanganate of potassium.—*St. Louis Med. Review.*

With its symptomatology present, cimicifuga will relieve the severest cases of aching in the deep muscles of the back and in the kidneys, especially if uric acid is present in large quantities in the urine. It is the truly physiological and rational remedy. If there is nervous irritation, with hard pulse denoting increased arterial tension, the results can be obtained most speedily by giving gelsemium in sufficient doses in conjunction with it. Conjunction is superior to alternation with these remedies usually.—*Chicago Medical Times.*

Seborrhea.

David Walsh, M. D., recommends the following mode of treatment in the February number of *The Therapist*:

R Resorcin 3j
Tr. cantharidis 3vj
Spts. vin. rect.
Aq. cologniensis aa. 3j
Aquæ q. s. ad. 3vj

M. Ft. lotio.

Sig. A small quantity to be rubbed into the scalp at night.

The doctor also advises that greasy applications be avoided as far as possible, especially for female patients, but where the scalp is in a very scaly or inflamed condition it will be advisable to begin the treatment with an ointment.

For Inflamed Tonsils.

R Fl. ext. hydrastis

Fl. ext. pinus Canadensis aa
is a good and efficient application to inflamed and enlarged tonsils where no hyperplasia exists.

A late treatment of general septicemia is by hypodermic injections of creosote. The creosote is mixed with equal parts of camphorated oil, and 20 minims of the solution are injected three times a day.—*N. Y. Med. Times.*

Dr. Grace, in a valuable article on "Electricity and Gynecology" in the April number of the *Texas Medical Journal*, gives the following interesting facts as to the physiological action of this valuable therapeutic agent, and strongly recommends its use in many conditions affecting the female organs:

"Primary faradism stimulates sensory and motor nerves and contracts muscles; produces slight dilatation of blood vessels and is slightly refreshing. Galvanism stimulates nerves and contracts muscles, drives drugs through the skin (cataphoresis), produces chemical decomposition (electrolysis), dilates capillaries strongly and refreshes nerve and muscle after fatigue. The anode allays irritation, is an analgesic and has an hemostatic action due to the acids collecting at the pole. The cathode is stimulating and liquifying. Both poles are caustic, the cathode more so. Nutrition is improved by the current, by the contractions of muscle, by stimulation of trophic tracts and centers, by dilatation of the blood vessels, and by elec-

trolysis and cataphoresis. The positive is germicidal, when used above fifty milliamperes. Again, we have the secondary faradic current or current of tension that is of importance in the study of this subject, the effects of which is principally sedative."

To Keep the Hands Soft and White.

In these days of asepsis the hands of the physician, and especially of the surgeon, suffer greatly from frequent scrubblings and immersions in antiseptic solutions. A preparation that will keep the hands soft and white and that will not at the same time be inelegant to use is always in demand. The following formula will be found to be one of the very best ever proposed for the purpose:

R Ol. rosæ.....gtt. xv
Glycerin.....3i
Spts. myrciæ.....3iii
Ol. cajuput.....gtt. xx

M. Apply at night before retiring, first washing the hands thoroughly in hot water. In cold weather this can also be applied to the hands before going out.

J. Price-Brown, M. B., L. R. C. P. E., in the preface to his valuable work upon "Diseases of the Nose and Throat," makes the following statement:

"Toxins and antitoxins monopolize the attention of the medical world, and yet the exact *status* of one and of the other in regard to the propagation and prevention of disease it may take another half-century to fully and absolutely define."

It is difficult to ascertain just what is meant by osteopathy, but judging from the testimony before the Kentucky Court, it is the treatment of disease by manipulation or massage. The testimony in this case claimed that osteopathy *cures* all diseases except cancer, syphilis and consumption.—*The Post-Graduate*.

Our Allopathic brethren are greatly exercised over this line of therapy. There is no real need of getting nervous or making any great fuss over it. If it is a fake, or of no value, it will be like every dog—have its day and die; but if it has any merit do as the great trusts do—absorb it, and thus eradicate the source of irritation.

Action of Currents Upon Tuberculosis.

Dr. E. Doumer of Lille has treated seventeen patients of both sexes, and achieved satisfactory and constant results by the action of currents of high frequency and tension upon chronic pulmonary tuberculosis. Treatment was administered three or four times a week for five to twelve minutes at each sitting. After about the fifth treatment the appetite begins to improve, the cough to grow less, and the bacteria to disappear from the sputum. It takes three or four months before the rales and other anatomic evidences of change are much influenced. The author claims that at the end of two years the symptomatic cure of five of his patients was fully accomplished.

J. T. Dunn, M. D. (*Am. Pract. and News*, January), reports a case of traumatic popliteal aneurysm cured by extirpation and ligation of the severed

arteries. The most interesting part was the existing complications, which consisted of a neuritis and the partial severance of the popliteal vein. The slit in the vein was sewed up, with the exception of the central part, which was closed by an artery forcep. There was considerable odema of the leg, which soon subsided after the operation, and several blebs and some sloughing occurred, probably from interference with the trophic nerve. The cavities healed slowly by granulation. The neuritis gradually disappeared, and full recovery occurred at the end of one year.

Another Accommodation of the Eye.

N B. Jenkins, Chicago, calls attention to the fact that there exists in the eye another accommodation, which the text books do not describe, which lies in the power that the eye has to adapt itself to badly fitting glasses. It is surprising what a large number of imperfectly fitting glasses can be worn by an imperfect eye. Often persons with imperfect eyes have their eyes frequently tested, and never get two pairs of glasses alike or any one pair right. Cases are cited which show the large number of glasses that will for a time more or less help an eye with a complicated error of refraction. To properly correct complicated cases for long-continued reading will always be beyond the bungler and quack, while to select a pair of glasses that can be worn is a simple matter.—*Geor. Ec. Med. Jour.*

The *Denver Medical Times* says: "A white-coated tongue is said to be an

indication always for alkaline salts; a red tongue for acid substances." We, as specific medicationists, are certain of these indications, and have been for a good many years, but things have to be rediscovered every few years.

Oxygenated Chloroform.

The advantages worthy of consideration in connection with the use of oxygenated chloroform are as follows:

1. Complete anesthesia is produced in a shorter time than can be done by chloroform, bromide of ethyl or ether.
2. The insignificant amount of chloroform used.
3. The pleasing aspect of the patient's countenance, instead of the death-like pallor attending the use of other general anesthetics.
4. Absence of cyanosis and little, if any, nausea.
5. Tendency to quickly regain consciousness, and the freedom from cerebral excitement afterward.
6. Little shock.
7. Its comparative safety where other general anesthetics seem contra-indicated.—J. Hubley Schall, *Med. Times*.

Simply naming a disease is not all there is of a diagnosis.—*Record of Symptomatology.*

FOLLOWED DIRECTIONS.—Doctor: Did you notice the direction on that bottle?

Larry: Yis, sor; it said, "Shake well before using."

"Well, did you obey?"

"Yis, sor; Oi shook loike th'ould boy. Oi had a chill."—*Chicago News.*



Timely Topics.

Gelsemium.

There is some confusion regarding the strength of the different preparations of gelsemium on the market. In order to give physicians a clear idea, we give the following facts:

In 1852 the late Wm. S. Merrell introduced to the medical profession a tincture from the green root. The dose of this tincture is from 10 to 30 drops, and must not be confounded with our Normal Tincture, which is much stronger. Both are made from the green drug, as is also our Fluid Extract. We give a few recommendations of this valuable drug:

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Dr. Bartholow suggests tincture opii deodorati and fluid extract of gelsemium, 20 drops of each every hour or two, in the treatment of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Gelsemium in the Treatment of Influenza.—Dr. Eugene Baise of Grand Rapids gives his experience with Gelsemium in the recent epidemic of *la grippe*. He sums up the results as follows: "In no case in which its use was begun early did pneumonia symptoms develop. In several cases of sudden and severe onset, characterized by severe chill, suddenly high temperature and the physical signs of the first stages of pneumonia, with the characteristic rusty sputum, all symptoms disappeared within thirty-six or forty-eight hours after treatment with Gelsemium was instituted. I place great confidence in it. My method is to give (adults) one and a half or two drops of the fluid

every half hour till the symptoms indicate that the full physiological effect is produced. *It is not necessary to poison your patient.*"

Rhinitis.—"Gelsemium is one of the best remedies for cold in the head; drop doses of the fluid extract given hourly will usually secure the best possible results. Given with quinine, Gelsemium prevents ringing in the ears. The physiological effects are ptosis and dimness of vision, which, however, are readily dissipated by means of amyl nitrate or small doses of any good spiritous liquor."—*Med. Review of Reviews.*

Ovarian Pain.—Dr. Talley calls attention to the value of Gelsemium, combined with viburnum prunifolium, for the relief of ovarian pain when due to no apparent change in the position or structure of the ovary. One or two drops of each fluid extract is given four times daily.

Hay Fever.—Dr. L. J. Hammond (Philadelphia County Medical Society, Oct. 13, 1897) said "that he had found fluid extract of Gelsemium, in doses of two minims repeated every three or four hours, do more for hay fever than anything else."

Backache.—Dr. Carpenter "has found tincture of Gelsemium, in ten drop doses every three or four hours, of value in backache, often relieving pain after some of the more popular remedies had failed."—*Philadelphia Polyclinic.*

Dysmenorrhea.—Dr. H. Talley states "that a mixture of caffeine, potassium bromide and tincture of gelsemium is of much value in the treatment of dysmenorrhea. This should be administered for a few days before menstruation."—*Phila. Polyclinic.*

THE WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO.

College, Alumni, Personal

Dr. William A. Lavery, '99, has located in Sierra City, and reports that he is doing very well.

Dr. C. Z. Ellis, '91, formerly of Downieville, has located in Groveland, Tuolumne county.

J. C. Bynum, M. D., of Stewartville, Mo., paid the JOURNAL a visit on the 18th ult. The doctor has been traveling through the State for some months past, and will soon begin his homeward journey. On his way he will stop at all large cities between here and Missouri.

Dr. Child, '95, of Eureka, Humboldt county, arrived in San Francisco on the 17th ult. with a patient, whom he took to the Maclean Hospital, to operate upon for fracture of the spine.

The college term is near its close. The Seniors are burning midnight oil, preparing for their final examinations, which will soon begin.

The commencement exercises of the college will be held at Metropolitan Temple Wednesday evening, May 16th. The address to the graduates will be delivered by the Hon. S. M. Shortridge.

The Maclean Hospital has been presented with an elegant upright piano by some of its friends.

Maclean Hospital Report.

Dr. Hunsaker—Mrs. H., ovarian cyst; discharged March 7.

Drs. Allen and Gladding—Mrs. L., cystocele; discharged March 8.

Dr. Gere—Mrs. C., tracheorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy; discharged March 3.

Dr. Logan—Mr. J. T., tuberculosis; died February 20.

Drs. Gere and Hamilton—Mr. R., chronic gastritis; died February 23.
Drs. Gere and Hamilton—Mrs. J., fibroid tumor; discharged March 24.

Dr. Gere—Mrs. A., neurasthenia; discharged Feb. 24.

Dr. Logan—Mr. B., fistula in ano; discharged Feb. 26.

Dr. Yetter—Mrs. S., metritis; discharged March 17.

Dr. Maclean—Mrs. C., whitehead operation; discharged March 13.

Dr. Gere—Mrs. T., tuberculosis; died Feb. 24.

Dr. Hunsaker—Mr. S., varicocele; discharged March 7.

Dr. Gere—Mrs. F., inguinal abscess; still in hospital.

Dr. Gere—Mr. L., orchitis; discharged March 6.

Dr. Gere—Mr. C., varicocele; discharged March 18.

Dr. Shipley—Mrs. D., labial cyst; discharged March 11.

Dr. Forster—Mrs. H., whitehead operation; discharged April 2.

Dr. Forster—Mr. R., whitehead operation; discharged March 31.

Dr. Gere—Mr. M., varicocele; discharged March 24.

Dr. Forster—Mr. M., varicocele; discharged April 7.

Dr. Maclean—Miss B., ovarian cyst; still in hospital.

Dr. Hunsaker—Mr. B., cataract; discharged April 5.

Hospital—Mr. M., alcoholism; discharged March 27.

Dr. Gere—Mr. H., fracture of clavicle; discharged April 7.

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EXPRESSION IS ESSENTIAL TO GROWTH. WE CORDIALLY INVITE ALL ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS WHO WOULD KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES TO MAKE FREQUENT USE OF OUR COLUMNS.

To insure accuracy, employ the typewriter when possible. Otherwise prepare manuscript with care, re-writing when necessary; be kindly thoughtful of the Editor and compositor, and do your own drudgery—time is money.

This JOURNAL will be issued on the first day of the month.

Let all communications be addressed and money orders be made payable to the

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL,

1422 Folsom Street,

San Francisco,

California

Editorial.

The State Society.

The State Society convenes on the 22nd of this month, and from present indications the attendance will be large. The larger the better. Every Eclectic should consider it his duty to meet in annual convention with his brethren, to refreshen his memory, be better prepared for his professional duties and impart things old and new that he has gathered by the wayside.

The program will be issued in a few days, and we hope those who have not signified their subject will do so without delay.

Lukewarm adhesion, or lip service, is of but little value to any cause. The stalwart who stands to the front and

SPECIAL NOTICE

Something for Nothing.

If you receive this as a sample copy, consider it an invitation to subscribe. To NEW subscribers we make the following offer:

Send us \$1.50 and we will date your subscription from July 1st 1900, giving you two months, May and June, FREE.

battles for the right is worth a score of camp followers.

The world is moved by strong men of decided opinions, not by weaklings. This is true in the industrial and political world. It is also true in medicine. Have opinions. Be in attendance at the State Society to express them.

It will not only benefit the Society, but correspondingly benefit the individual. It may be a sacrifice, but there is nothing we obtain worth having but comes through sacrifice. The world demands effort. Make your arrangements and meet with us on the 22nd.

D. MACLEAN, M. D., President.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Pleanty of Room.

Some of the Eclectics of the Southwest have at last been awakened to the necessity of establishing another college of eclectic medicine.

The idea was the result of an address by Dr. Ellingwood before the Texas Medical Association, in which he stated that there was need of more eclectic colleges. Dr. Leister, editor of the *Southwestern Medical Journal*, has taken the matter up and has devoted much space to the advancement of the project. Judging from the published letters, pledging hearty and substantial support, there will soon be another eclectic college added to the association.

It is a good idea, and we hope that the efforts of these men of the Southwest will soon result in the establishment, on a sound financial basis, of a college which will have high requirements and turn out the right kind of men.

There has been much severe criticism of medical colleges in reference to the standard of general culture and preparatory training being too low. To a great degree this criticism is just, and applies to all medical colleges of whatever school that are in any sense private institutions and dependent upon the students for support. Therefore, to establish a medical college, it is not only necessary to provide a building and teachers but there should be sufficient capital to leave the faculty free to reject the applications of illiterate and poorly prepared students, or at least to insist that they gain a proper

amount of this general culture before graduation.

We must turn out better men. Our medical teaching we believe to be the best, but every practitioner will admit that the men of greatest ability as therapists are not the men who make the greatest financial success nor do they attain to the highest social position. The fault often lies in their lack of those finer graces which mark the cultured gentleman in any walk of life. The day when the physician could be an illiterate, untidy boor and yet retain a good class of patronage, is past. Education is now so easy to obtain that the man who has only a knowledge of therapy is handicapped. Competition is greater, and the man who has both general and special training will be the successful physician of the future.

So to our friends of the Southwest we say: Good luck to you, but be sure you are free to take in only the best class of students, and then your college will become all that a medical college should be.

"There is plenty of room at the top." It is very true, but remember it takes a good man to get there. CROCKER.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maclean Hospital and Sanitarium was held April 19th at the hospital. The Directors' report showed the institution to be in better condition than ever before. The election of Directors resulted in the unanimous choice of the following named: Drs. Maclean, Gere, Harvey, Logan, Hunsaker, Scott, Wilcox, Williams, Goodale

and Lamb and M. C. Hassett. The following officers were unanimously re-elected: Dr. D. Maclean, President; Dr. W. A. Harvey, Secretary; Dr. G. G. Gere, Treasurer

W. A. H.

Special Notices.

Wanted.

After the middle of May a physician would be willing to take charge of some physician's practice temporarily. Address, Box 85, CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Wanted.

By a physician of experience a good location in California. Address, Sambucus, care CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Attention, Physicians and Druggists

FOR SALE.

One of the best paying businesses in San Francisco. Good practice and drug business combined. Established ten years; price moderate; owner leaving the State. For particulars apply to JOURNAL office.

For Sale.

An established, paying drug business well located on the business street of one of our bay towns. For particulars enquire at this office.

Correspondence.

"TELA" AND "PTELEA."

DEAR JOURNAL: Just received three copies. My article was correct, except where I wrote "tela" (araneæ); it was

printed "ptelea," which is a different drug, used for the alimentary tract. But tela anareæ is used as a tonic for the ganglionic system to awaken the sleepy sensory nerves, and I use it in all cases where *numbness* is a symptom. I have cured many cases of diabetes insipidus with boric acid, and would give it a trial in diabetes mellitus, should a case present.

Fraternally,

DR. OVID S. LAWS.

Los Angeles, March 30, 1900.

* *

WARM APPROVAL FROM THE FAR EAST.

NEW SHARON, Maine, Mar. 19, 1900.

EDITORS CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL:

Your favor of the 13th inst. has just come to hand, and I thank you very much for your order for advertising space in our forthcoming announcement. Instead of sending me the full amount, credit me with subscription for 1901 and send me the balance at your convenience. You will receive a copy of the announcement as soon as issued.

In closing, permit me to say that I think you are giving us a most excellent journal, and I will take pleasure in recommending it to my professional friends.

Fraternally and cordially,

WM. C. HATCH, M. D.

* *

A QUESTION OF CAPITALIZATION.

LOS ANGELES, March 23, 1900.

DEAR JOURNAL AND MANAGERS THEREOF:

I am a little early this month, but I

had partly written the enclosed article ("Comparative Therapeutics") before the previous one.

You will see that I am in part trying to correct the frequent practice of our printers in giving us away by the diminutive word, "eclectic." So far as I can remember, the *Eclectic Medical Journal* has never done it. All proper names should begin with a capital, and if the name of our Brotherhood is not a proper name I have been long in error in regard to it. Our societies, county, State and National, all use it as a proper name, and rightly. Why not thus dignify it at all times? When I see it in small type, it reminds me of a fellow who is ashamed of himself and is trying to appear as little as possible, so as not to attract attention.

If any one wants to pitch into me about this just let them *pitch*. Yours truly and fraternally,

DR. OVID S. LAWS.

Publisher's Notes.

"The Bookman's" Special Offer.

In order to enlarge the constituency of *The Bookman*, we are offering persons not acquainted with the magazine a three-months' trial subscription for 25 cents—one-third the regular price.

DODD, MEAD & Co.,
Publishers of *The Bookman*, 372 Fifth
avenue, New York.

The New York Pharmacal Association, The Arlington Chemical Co. and The Palisade Manufacturing Co., of

Yonkers, N. Y., are sending to the profession three beautiful souvenirs, respectively, "The 1900 Lactopeptine Medical Annual," which is very interesting and instructive reading; "The Country Doctor," a reproduction in colors of the famous painting by that name exhibited at the New York Academy of Design and purchased by the Arlington Chemical Co. for \$1000; and last, but not least, "The Essentials of Hematology," which, as its name implies, is devoted to the consideration of the more important points in the histological and pathological study of the blood for diagnostic purposes. This booklet is profusely illustrated in colors, and is well worth the careful consideration of every physician.

The Chas. H. Philips Chemical Co. will remove May 1st to 128 Pearl street, New York. This change has been found necessary, owing to the growth of their business.

Sanmetto in Chronic Orchitis.

J. A. Stothart, M. D., Savannah, Ga., reports the following case:

"During November, 1898, a Greek fruit vender called at my office suffering with chronic orchitis. The patient stated that the first attack occurred four years prior to this time. During the four years there had never been more than two and a half months between the attacks. He had been under treatment most of this time, and several times in the hospitals, and had been discharged as cured by several physicians. The testicle had almost arrived

at the condition of ossification, but at no time had there been any pus formation. I prescribed Sanmetto, and directed that the treatment be continued for two or three months. My treatment was carried out to the letter, and there has never been any return of the trouble since beginning the use of Sanmetto. I have used Sanmetto in other urethral troubles with very satisfactory results."

A Case of Sinus.

I used Ecthol on a case of sinus extending from the inner and middle of the right thigh upward and outward nine and one-quarter inches in length. It had been operated upon in that locality twice, also once on the canal from the psoas abscess, its starting point. The sinus was lined with a tough pyogenic membrane, so that by inserting the index finger its full length occasioned no pain. The young man, twenty-two years old, would submit to no further operation. I inserted a perforated rubber tube, one-half inch in diameter, nine inches, burned or destroyed the membrane with chloride of zinc solution, after which I used Ecthol, filled the cavity completely full three times a day, by which the pus ceased to flow from the very beginning. I continued its use until I could not insert even a catheter. I applied a rubber bandage for five weeks, dismissed him then as cured; the period extended eight months. I used five bottles of Ecthol. I dismissed the case in May last, and will wait to see further results, then I will try to write an article on that case and two others on

whom I used the medicine. My faith in Ecthol is unlimited, and can only say the case above described, from a city of twenty-eight physicians, has increased my practice in that locality.—G. W. Bodey, M. D., Kettlersville, O., Sept. 17, 1899, in *Medical Brief*.

For Colic in Children.

R Salo-Sedatus.....grs. x

Sach. alba.....3jss

M. Divide into twelve powders.

S. One every two, four or six hours, as required. This is an admirable prescription for children in colic, fever and convulsions.

An Interesting Case.

Mrs. McG. suffered with pain in the region of the womb for some months. Examination showed a slight mucosanguinous discharge; uterine cavity smooth. A diagnosis of metrorrhagia was made, and ergot was prescribed in half dram doses every three hours, and inserted one of the Waterhouse Medicated Uterine Wafers, made by the Waterhouse Pharmacy Co. of St. Louis, Mo. In two days she complained so of nausea from the ergot that I was forced to discontinue it; but I persisted in the use of the wafers every alternate day. The bleeding subsided but gradually. In three weeks I noticed the development of resistance in the uterine cavity, and was unable to pass the wafers as far as before. In another two weeks the resistance had entered the cervix, and I found no difficulty in tying off a polyp. The bleeding now ceased entirely, and has not recurred.

I attribute this rapid expulsion of the polyp and cure of the metrorrhagia to the astringent and stimulating action of the wafers on the membrane and muscular fibres of the womb, which caused continuous contraction and final expulsion of the polyp.

G. H. THOMPSON, M. D.

Caution Against Heroin.

The April *Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette* says in substance:

Under the above heading, we mentioned in our March issue two cases in which persistent vomiting followed the use of this drug, in one of which a fatal termination was at least partly chargeable to this action. These cases, as we stated in our note, were reported by Dr. Thomson in the *New York Medical Journal*. This report has brought to the *Journal* from Dr. Wm. J. Robinson, a statement of two cases in his own practice, of a similar nature. Dr. Robinson suggests that there is a possibility that heroin, which is diacetylmorphine, may in such cases have become transformed into apomorphine or some similar body. Dr. Manges calls attention in the same journal to a statement of his in a report on a study of heroin, that "vomiting might occur after its use." He makes it a rule to tell patients that when vomiting does occur to discontinue the drug. The doses given in the case which ended fatally he thinks were excessive. These new statements add further proof to the uncertain action of the drug; and we think it is quite plain it needs more watching than opiates in general. The

untoward and even serious after-effects of heroin bring forcibly to mind the many excellent and time-tried remedial qualities of codeine—always safe, always certain and uniform. The combination of codeine with antikamnia presents a most desirable mode of obtaining the full value of these two excellent remedies, and there is no better form in which to exhibit them than in the well known antikamnia and codeine tablets, each containing four and three-fourths grains antikamnia and one-fourth grain codeine.

The Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinet is the most convenient for the administration of thermal or vapor baths.

Mr. Mallery says that there is a rapidly increasing demand for Globe Nebulizers, due to their efficiency in the treatment of nasal, laryngeal and bronchial affections.

For Painful Diarrhea.

R Salo-Sedatus.....3ss
Pulvis ipecac et opii.. grs. xv
Sub-nitrate bismuth.....3j

M. Divide into six powders.

S. One every two, three or six hours, as required, until relieved. This is a fine prescription for dysentery and for the diarrhea accompanying typhoid fever.

Book Notes.

The International Medical Annual, 1900, by E. B. Treat & Co., publishers, 241 West Twenty-third street, New York; \$3.00.

The publishers of the 1900 Interna-

tional Medical Annual have every reason to be complimented for their great success in presenting the medical profession with this the eighteenth production of their very valuable retrospect of medicine and surgery, for this year they have far exceeded in excellence any previous issue of the kind.

The contributors to this year's Annual are among the most noted authorities on both continents, and the subject matter presented is of vital importance to every practitioner of medicine and surgery, as it embraces the latest and most approved principles of the day.

New remedies, new applications of old remedies, together with new treatment, both medical and surgical, have been given a wide scope, so as to include every branch of these departments.

A section on "Notes on Legal Decisions," in which may be found reports of the most important decisions of the year that are of interest to physicians, dentists and pharmacists, is worthy of mention.

A feature of the 1900 Annual is the "Synoptical Index" to the preceding twelve volumes.

Bulletin of the Lloyd Library of Botany, Pharmacy and Materia Medica, by J. U. & C. G. Lloyd, Cincinnati, O., \$1.

This, the first number of the Bulletin, has a complete reproduction of the valuable work, Barton's *Materia Medica*, which has been out of print for nearly a hundred years.

It is one of the rarest works, and

it cannot be purchased at any price.

The authors have spared no pains or expense in the reproduction of this, one of the earliest works upon the subject of our American remedies. A biography and portrait of Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D., is included, which adds to the value of this number of the Bulletin.

Diseases of the Nose and Throat, by J. Price-Brown, M. B., L. R. C. P. E., Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; Laryngologist to the Toronto Western Hospital; Laryngologist to the Protestant Orphans' Home; Fellow of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society; Member of the British Medical Association, the Pan-American Medical Congress, the Canadian Medical Association, the Ontario Medical Association, etc., etc. Illustrated with 159 engravings, including six full-page color-plates and nine color-cuts in the text, many of them original; 6½x9½ inches, pages xvi-470; extra cloth, \$3.50 net; The F. A. Davis Co., publishers, 1914-16 Cherry street, Philadelphia.

In adding this work to the long list of publications upon this subject, the author has indeed covered a field hitherto unoccupied, and has presented the general practitioner a treatise, while moderate in price, is thorough and exhaustive.

Minute and unnecessary detail has been avoided, and the subject is handled in a style at once pleasing and instructive.

The anatomy and physiology of these parts have been touched upon only so far as they relate to the practical treatment of the diseases of these organs,

The subject matter is well arranged

and the context shows that the author speaks from long personal experience in the treatment of these diseases.

The metric system has been substituted for the old Roman, which is fast becoming obsolete, and the enumeration of synonyms has been dispensed with, thus adding two more admirable features to the work.

The illustrations are profuse, and greatly aid in exemplifying the manual manipulations and application and use of instruments in the treatment of diseases of the nose and throat.

This book will surely fill a long felt want with the rank and file of the medical profession.

The Irrigation Treatment of Gonorrhea: Its Local Complications and Sequelæ, by Ferd C. Valentine, M. D.; one volume, 8vo., profusely illustrated; muslin, \$2 net; New York, William Wood & Company.

The book is written primarily for the benefit of the general practitioner, who, particularly in the smaller communities must be a specialist in all branches of medicine. He has not time for extensive theoretical research, or for the study of exhaustive literary treatises; and the present volume is intended to give, in concise and readily accessible form, the essential facts in connection with the treatment of gonorrhea.

The description of specific urethritis in all its forms, with complications and sequelæ, together with the technique and appliances designed by the author for the administration of urethral irrigation, is clearly given.

A unique feature of this book is the improved method for the operation of

circumcision, which is far ahead of any yet in use.

This work will be appreciated, as it is the right thing in the right place.

Stringtown on the Pike.

The March and April numbers of *The Bookman*, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, in which the first twelve chapters of Prof John Uri Lloyd's new serial story, "Stringtown on the Pike," appears, has been received and, judging from the general tone of these chapters, we cannot help but predict that the story will meet with more than usual approbation and become one of the most popular stories of the day.

It is brim full of realistic sketches of Kentucky life of that time, and replete with negro dialect, together with the pathetic and humorous phases and the oft times illogical logic so characteristic of the plantation negro before the war.

There is just one statement in the second chapter with which we take exceptions, and that is to the distinction between man and brute. The author says, "The great distinction between man and brute is that man knows that he is man and the brute knows nothing of himself."

When we come right down to the facts in the case, man only thinks he knows that he is man, and we know nothing of the thoughts or knowledge of the brute about his own condition.

So far the story is pleasing and interesting, and we shall look for the coming numbers of *The Bookman* with no small degree of anticipation.

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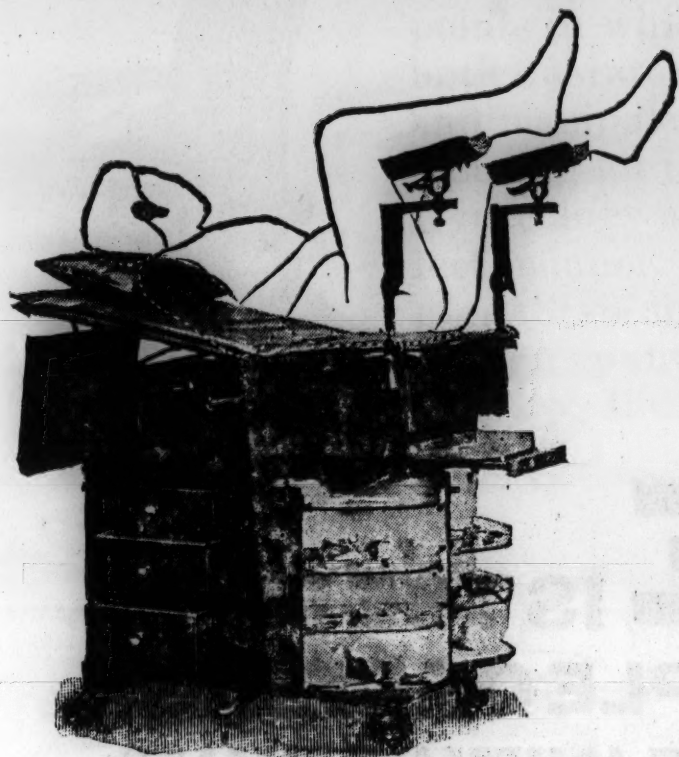
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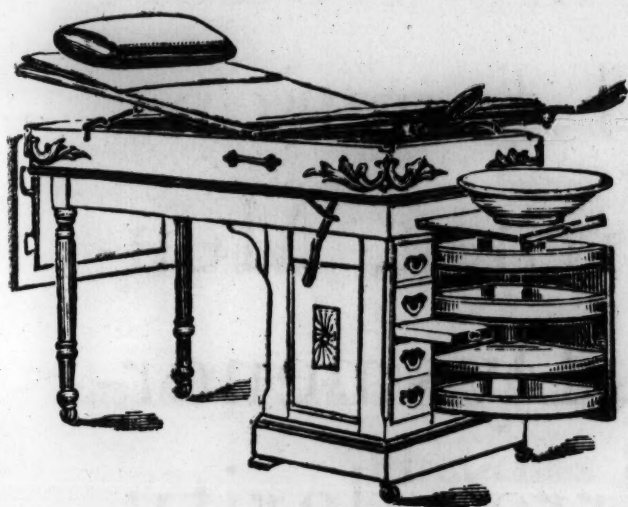
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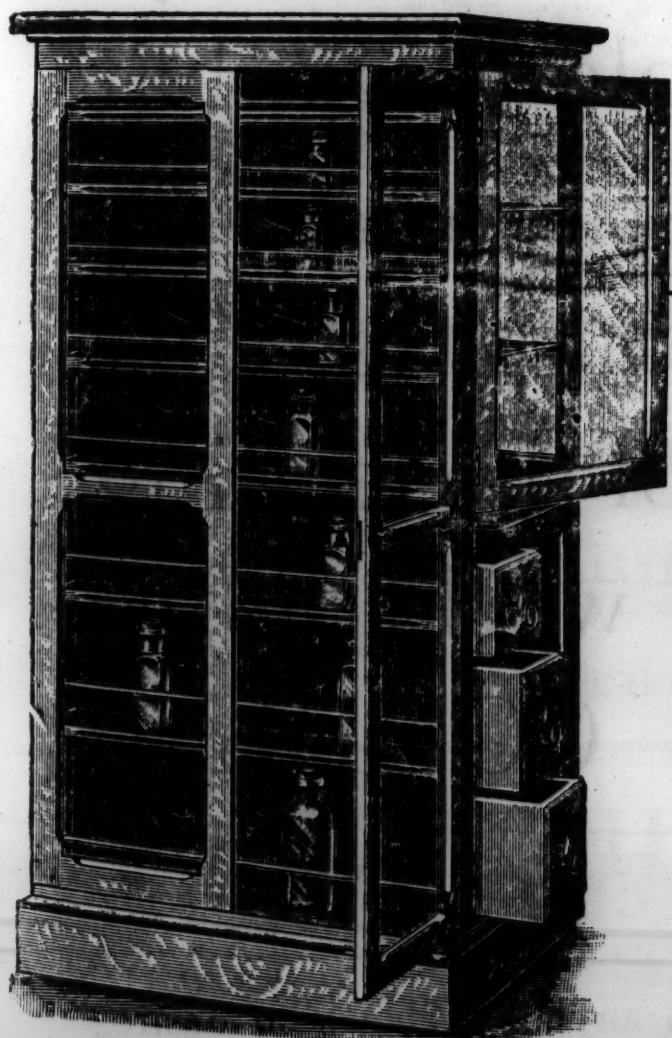


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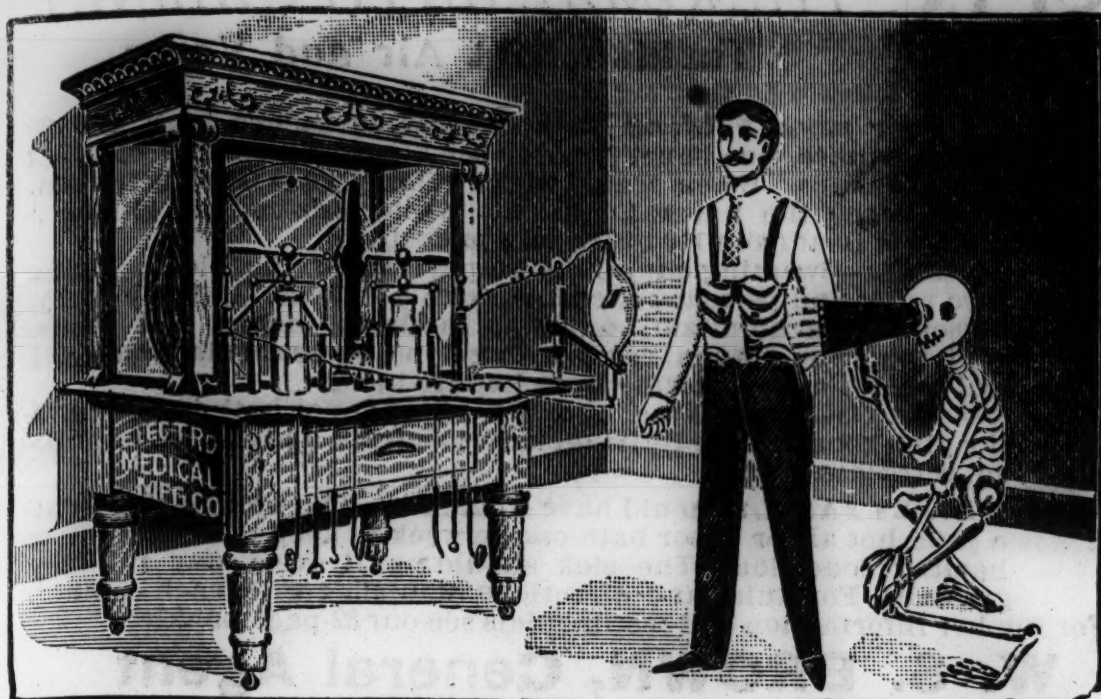
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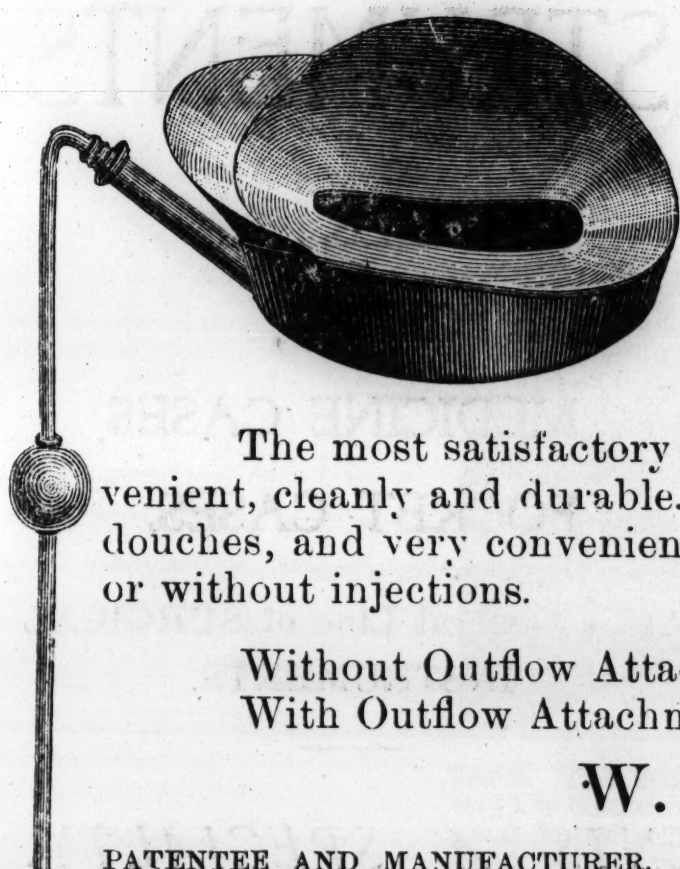
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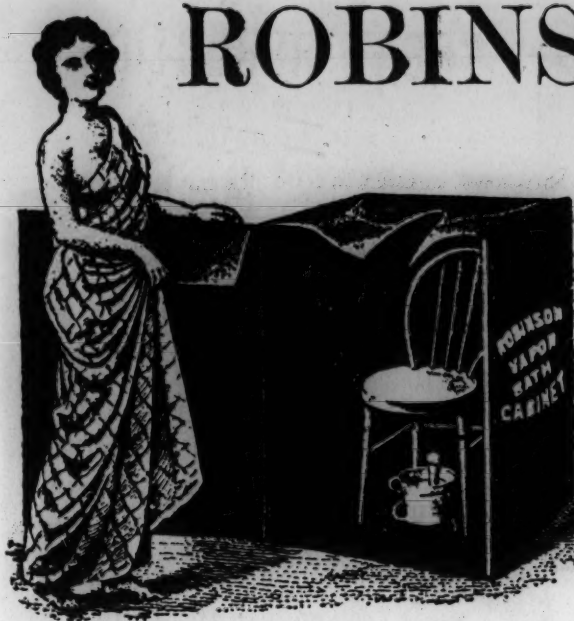
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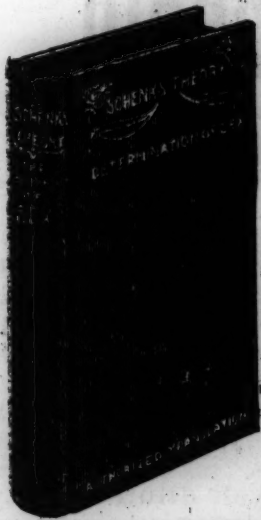
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